THE

# NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. X.---JUNE 13, '97.

## *Political Miſcellany.*

FROM THE CENTINEL.

## *FRENCH INFLUENCE.*

MR. RUSSEL, No. VII.

IT had been my original intention to prove in the preſent number, in cool and conſiderate language, that the conduct of the Britiſh towards this country, in the diplomatic department, and the injuries and ſpoliations which were by them unwarrantably committed upon our trade, under colour of the haſty and imprudent orders of the King and Council, were of a nature which admitted and juſtified the conciliatory meaſures adopted by our Executive.—That thoſe meaſures not only coincided with the wiſeſt policy, but met the hearty approbation of the cool, diſpaſſionate, uninfluenced yeomanry of our country—That the heat and *effervescence* which prevailed in the cities and maritime places upon this ſubject, were rather the effects of the influence & intrigues of French emigrants, miſſionaries and hirelings, than the ſpontaneous operation of injury upon the mind of the real ſufferers—That the violent oppoſition to negotiation with Great-Britain—to the perſon who was appointed to conduct it—(whoſe talents, integrity and patriotiſm, ſet foreign influence at defiance)—the clamour againſt the Treaty before it was ratified, or ſurreptitiouſly given to the public—againſt the merits of that treaty after it was officially approved and promulgated—againſt the appropriations which were to give to it animation and vigour—and finally, againſt thoſe real patriots, who, deſpiſing the clamours of faction counterfeiting the public voice, virtuouſly dared to approbate and defend it. This oppoſition, I repeat, was produced, ſuſtained and followed, not from a ſincere and enlightened regard to the true intereſts of America, but from the real or imaginary intereſt of France, as whoſe dupes and tools, and under whoſe livery, the agents in thoſe tranſactions pitifully performed their parts.

But I feel myſelf compelled to delay the delineation of this humiliating picture, that I may contribute my mite, at this early moment, check the operation of a dangerous attempt, to influence and overawe the deliberation of the conſtituted authorities. If I

ſtand alone, in the opinion, while I retain the feelings and principles of a free republican, I will enter my ſolitary proteſt againſt every attack upon the freedom of legiſlative, judicial and executive deciſions. Under the Pittſburg head in a Philadelphia paper of May 13th, are detailed certain reſolutions of a ſelf-created, affiliated club, or convention—In which they premiſe, in the crafty and captivating manner, common to theſe clubs in France and America, that the citizens have a right peaceably to aſſemble and give their opinions upon ſubjects intereſting to their welfare.—A propoſition, which the dulleſt ſchool-boy is familiarized to, and which the moſt zealous friends of order in America, are ready to admit and defend. The policy of this proceeding is obvious—its effect much greater than it is uſually imagined. By commencing with an axiom incontrovertible in its nature, they attach with weak men, a ſort of inviolable authenticity to their unfounded and artful inſinuations—they diſcover a candor which is faſcinating, and too often fatally operative on honeſt but heedleſs minds. This is not the worſt effect of ſuch poſitions—they call up the moſt dangerous feelings of the human heart. By ſtarting on the holy ground of the impreſcriptible and inherent rights of man, and by endeavoring to eſtabliſh and laboring to prove a truth which nobody denies, they excite the jealouſy of their fellow citizens; who, obſerving their rights defended, are led to think they were attacked. However ſimple theſe ideas may appear, to Stateſmen who have been habituated to the accurate contemplation of the human character, they are really important, and contain one of the great arcana of jacobinic influence.—Theſe wiſe, and patriotic citizens, aſſembled in the purlieus of whiſky & rebellion, having thus proved that they had the right, though they leave us in great doubt as to their qualifications to act as privy counſellors to Congreſs, proceed obliquely to cenſure the Preſident for calling the Legiſlature together at this intereſting moment.—They then advance as the bold champions of France, and in the moſt diſgraceful manner, caution the government, againſt any meaſures, which might irritate that mighty all-powerful Republic.—They baſely inſinuate that this ignominious peace is to be ſecured at the expenſe of our honor, our dignity, our feelings and our intereſt.—Meanly relinquiſhing the ſtrong national ground of conſcious rectitude, and untarniſhed good faith, which we have ſcrupulouſly preſerved, they have treated the cauſes of difference with France tho' they had originated ſolely from American perfidy, and American aggreſſion.

To ſweeten this bitter pill, they conjure up, the popular phantom of the ſimilarity of our governments—they repreſent the French as contending for the ſame principles, as engaged in the ſame cauſe, and embarked in the ſame bottom with ourſelves—that our deſtinies are intimately allied.—Not content, that we ſhould ſub-

mit to fraternal and friendly rapacity without a murmer, but we muſt humble ourſelves by comparing the humane, and national principles of our free conſtitution, with the ſanguinary, anarchical chimerical ſyſtem adopted by the Cromwells and puritans of France. To deter the Legiſlature from purſuing a dignified line of conduct, worthy of a great and injured nation, they exhibit "*ineſtimabile*," the hackneyed bugbear of the national debt. This monſter, ſo formidable to the eye of diſcontented democracy, is intended to terrify us into a tame ſubmiſſion to the imperious dictates of the haughty tyrants of degraded Gaul. What, though to appeaſe their inſatiable avarice, we ſacrifice the commercial capital, which they have kindly taken into keeping, and ſurrender to their friendly uſe, the remaining commerce of the United States, ſtill we have the ſatisfactory conſciouſneſs of guiding the cauſe of liberty, and of promoting the welfare, ſecurity and happineſs of a nation who *are ſtruggling* for the ſame principles for which we have glorioufly contended—and although they may rob us of that ſurplus wealth for which we have no immediate occaſion, we have the pleaſure to reflect that it does not gratify the lordly appetite of an overbearing ariſtocrat, but ſerves to refreſh and regale the ſenſes of a modeſt *ſans culotte*.

Such, my fellow-citizens, are the principles which actuate our whiſky patriots, and in this manner would they commit the honor, and ſacrifice the intereſt of their country.—It is no *ſmall* advantage to the truth of the principles for which I have through ſix *long* numbers been contending, that theſe patriots ſhould have furniſhed a ſort of *epiſode* to place in a glaring view, the deleterious effects of *French Influence*—for I truſt that no honeſt American can doubt for a moment under what authority and by whoſe inſtigation, the meaſures and reſolves above alluded to, were adopted.

But thanks to Heaven! The guardian Angel of America, has preſerved us from the baneful effects which might have followed from ſuch principles.—Our citizens are united, independent, and firm—our Repreſentatives in Congreſs feel our wrongs, & know how duly to eſtimate inſults wantonly beſtowed, and injuries unmerited and unprovoked—and *we* did not need the ſacred pledge, which the Preſident has nobly made in his ſpeech to Congreſs, to be aſſured of his firmneſs and independence. His name has long ſince been honorably enrolled in the temple of American freedom; and his patriotiſm, like the live oak of our foreſts, ſhall bear perpetual verdure, and like that too, he will ſtand, propped by Herculean ſinews, unmoved by the boiſterous gales of foreign influence, foreign intrigues, foreign threats, and internal faction. I ſhall proceed with my deſign in my next.

LEONIDAS.

*FOR SALE,*
Good Young HORSE.
Inquire of the Printers.

## *Laſt Week's Omiſſions.*

BOSTON, MAY 29.

### Auſtrian Defeat.

Capt. Collins arrived yeſterday morning from Hamburgh, left there the 6th of April, informs, that the account of the DEFEAT of the Archduke Charles, by the French Republicans, was brought to Hamburgh the 1ſt April, and publiſhed in all the German papers. The account was official; the loſs of the Auſtrians, in killed, wounded and priſoners was 12,000 —It was ſaid in Hamburgh, that this defeat was the mortal wound to the Emperor, and that he could not make another exertion, ſhort of *unconditional terms*, to ſave his empire. The captain further ſays that the report had circulated there for ſeveral days before the official account arrived, and the day before he ſailed the American Conſul told him he might depend upon its authenticity.

It was reported in London, that the Breſt fleet had ſailed, all but 2 ſhips, with 30 or 40,000 troops, ſuppoſed for Halifax, or the Weſt-indies, in ſpite of Lord Bridport's vigilance; and that they had been out three weeks!

JUNE 5.

[*From Philadelphia.*]

The mate of the Nancy Perry, (which ſailed a few days ago, from this port for London) is arrived in town with the information of the capture of that ſhip, on Tueſday morning laſt, a little to the ſouthward of the Capes, by a French privateer, of 14 guns, a brig, called the Pardour, commanded by Capt. Geraſcon. She captured, ſame evening, the brig Two Sifters, Sherer, from hence to Jamaica, and ſent them both to Cape-Francois. The privateer was from Curracoa, and the Captain ſaid he had orders to capture all American veſſels to or from Britiſh ports, and has ſent a copy of his order to this city. They had taken 5 veſſels before, but one of this port. They put 12 of the people on board a pilot-boat, from whence they have come up in a ſchooner from Alexandria.

The ſhip Carliſle, arrived at Baltimore, had 4 of her hands preſſed off the Capes of Virginia, by the Britiſh; one of them was a Mr. Robert Primroſe, who had ſerved his apprenticeſhip to the printing buſineſs in Baltimore.

We have accounts from New-Orleans of a late date, which ſtate that the Spaniſh Governor there, has prohibited the running of the line, according to treaty with the United States, until the ſettlers under Spaniſh titles ſhall be confirmed in their poſſeſſions.

[*N. Y. Paper.*]

### *SPANISH POPULATION.*

According to a cenſus taken in 1787, there were in *Spain* 10,268,150 ſouls, viz. males 5,109,172, females 5,158,978. There are in Spain 11,972 pariſhes; 2067 religious houſes for men; 2,122 do. for women; 213 Colleges; 773 hoſpitals; 26 priſons; 51 foundling hoſpitals; 145 cities; 4,572 towns ---13,790 villages; 1,511 deſerted places. The population of 1787, exceeded that of 1768, and 1769, by 960,346 ſouls.

## News pr. last Mail.

BOSTON, JUNE 7.

### IMPORTANT LATE INTELLIGENCE.

*Yesterday arrived Capt. Prentiss, in 30 days from Liverpool; by whom we have London papers to May 4, which contain Paris news to April 28, much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude. The article most interesting to Americans, contains well corroborated accounts that Preliminaries of Peace, had been signed between the Emperor & the French Republic; having been concluded by the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte. The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quicksilver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are: 1st. Mr. Fox, in the British H. of C. the 3d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it. 2. The French Executive Directory on the 26th April, in a message to the council of 500, say, a dispatch from Gen. Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript: "A Courier which I received this moment from Gen. Buonaparte, announces me the SIGNING of the Preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor." This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy peace. 3. The Directory in another message on the same day, to the council of 500, respecting the French affairs, say, "The constitution ought not to be put in activity until after peace; but every thing announces that this Peace will be concluded in less than a month." ☞ It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above event, as early as Gen. Moreau, was, that Gen. B. in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the courier be sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris. 4. Gen. Vernier, Gov. of Strasburgh, (on the Rhine) announced by the sound of trumpet, on the 24th April, a letter from Gen. Regnie, to Gen. Vandamme as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, Gen. that the Preliminaries of a peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event occasioned unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasburgh, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace; business was suspended; and the streets and gardens rebounded with the shouts of Vive la Paix! vive la Republic! 5. Gen. Leclerc arrived at Paris from the army, left the two Generals settling the preliminary terms of peace. Gen. B. required that the formal acknowledgment of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the Republic stood not in need of it for its existence. A number of last prominent occurrences, convince us that Peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.*

*It will be asked, does the Peace include Great-Britain? We can give no*

*decisive answer on this head. A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England:" And on the 2d of May, the British Parliament voted 1,880,000l. loan to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. P. seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.*

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. Gen Moreau's attacked and carried at noon day the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock, planted the tri-coloured flag on the battlements of that very Khel which they had defended for 52 days, against Prince Charles, and all the vigour of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

## *A serious Mutiny*

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet the 15th April. On that day, when Adm. Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave 3 cheers, as the signal of disaffection; as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crew followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing. They were soon all confined, and topes hung from the fore-yard arm *in terrorem* to the unpopular of the fleet—— Deputies from each ship repaired on board Queen Charlotte, a first rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of Adm. Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.... The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30*s*. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehension in the British ministry; but they were complied with in their fullest extent. Adm. Bridport communicated to the crew the concession of the government, and a pardon from the King: On which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread thro' every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 18,000,000l. was carried in the House of Commons, May 2, 193 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Mr. Madison is expected in France as the successor of Gen. Pinkney.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 1.

## *Guadaloupe Embargoed.*

Yesterday arrived here Schooner Lucy, Joseph Gunnison master, in 20 days from Guadaloupe. Capt. Gunnison informs, that just before he left there, an Embargo took place on all American vessels in the Island. Capt. Gunnison crept out in the night, and by that means fortunately got clear.

## CONCORD, JUNE 13.

*From a Portland paper.*

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the report of the melancholy accident of ten men being killed, by the falling of a barn frame in Fryeburgh. The report, we are told, is groundless.

DIED]---At Canterbury, on the 5th inst. Mr. Jeremiah Hacket.

In this town, on the night of the 4th inst. Mrs. Sally Moulton, aged 33, wife of Mr. J. Moulton.

☞ *Wednesday last the Gen. Court met in this town; on Thursday the Hon. Court was escorted by Capt. Davis's Light Infantry from the Court House to the Meeting House, where the Rev. Mr. Peabody delivered a very ingenious discourse to a crowded audience. The principal part of last week was taken up in organizing the court, filling up vacancies, &c. We gave on Saturday a list of the Council and Senate; we this day give a*

### List of the Representatives, for 1797.

*J. CALFE, Esq. Clerk.*
*N. WEARE, Esq. Asst. Clerk.*

*Rockingham County.*

Portsmouth, Woodbury Langdon, J. Goddard, Samuel Browne—Exeter, Benjn. Connor—Londonderry, James Pinkerton, Wm. Choate—Chester, Wm. White—Newington, Ephraim Pickering—Greenland, Joshua Weeks—Rye, Joseph Parsons—Northhampton, Thomas Leavitt—Hampton, Oliver Whipple—Hamptonfalls and Seabrook, C. Tilton—Stratham, Nicholas Rawlings—Kensington, Enoch Worthen—Southhampton and Eastkingstown, Elipha. Webster—Newtown, Theoph. Goodwin—Kingstown, Jacob Webster—Brentwood, Jabez Smith—Eping, Wm. Plummer (*Speaker*)—Newmarket, James Smith—Nottingham, Bradbury Cilley—Deerfield, Edmund Chadwick—Epsom, J. M'Clary—Allenstown and Bow, Geor. Evans—Northwood, Jonathan Clark—Chichester, Nathaniel Morril—Pittsfield, Enoch Butler—Canterbury, Nehe. Clough, Northfield, Thos. Clough—Pembroke, Samuel M'Connel—Loudon, Enoch Wood—Concord, W. A. Kent—Candia, Nathaniel Emerson—Raymond and Poplin, Ezekiel Godfrey—Hawke & Sandown, Thomas Page—Hampstead, John True—Salem, Silas Bettan—Pelham, Nehemiah Butler.

*Strafford County.*

Dover, John Waldron, Mos. Wingate—Durham, Ebenr. Thompson, jr.—Rochester, James How, Wm. Palmer—Barrington, Eliph. Cloutman, Joseph Boody—Sandbornton, Wm. Harper—Gilmanton, Joseph Young, Saml. Shepherd—Lee, Nathl. Clough—Madbury, John Wingate. Newhampton, Levi Dow. Sandwich, Asa Crosby. Wolfboro' & Brookfield, Henry Rust, jr. Barnstead, Char. Hodgdon. Newdurham & Alton, J. Bennet, jr. Wakefield & Middleton, J. Palmer. Effingham & Ossipee, J. Brown. Conway, Bartlet & Locations, O. Hall. Tamworth, Eaton & Burton, Jere. Gilman.

*Hillsborough County.*

Nottinghamwest, Joseph Greely. Litchfield and Derryfield, Daniel Davis. Dunstable, Fred. French. Merrimac, S. Cummings. Goffs-

town, John Pattee. Holles, Jeremiah Ames. Amherſt, D. Warner. Maſon, Joſ. Barrett. Milford and Raby, Auguſtus Blanchard. Newipſwich, J. Prichard. Greenfield & Society land, Joſeph Herrick. Wilton, P. Putnam. Lyndborough, Eph. Putnam. Sharon and Temple, Eben. Edwards. Peterboro', John Smith. Hancock, Samuel Gordon. Dearing, Robert Alcock. Henniker, Timothy Gibſon. Hillſborough, Benja. Pierce. Newboſton, Ninian Clark. Hopkinton, Timo. Darling. Weare, S. B. Tobie. Dunbarton, Joſeph Leach. Saliſbury, John C. Gale. Boſcawen, Enoch Gerriſh. Warner, A. Davis. Fiſhersfield and Bradford, John Burns. Sutton & Newlondon, M. Harvey. Andover, Joſ. Philbrook.

*Cheſhire County.*

Charleſtown & Langdon, Samuel Stevens. Alſtead, M. Hale. Keene, Peleg Sprague. Swanzey, Calvin Frink. Richmond, Moſes Tyler. Jaffrey, Abel Parker. Winchester, Samuel Smith. Weſtmoreland, A. Temple. Cheſterfield, Eleaz. Jackſon. Hinſdale, U. Evans. Rindge, Wm. Gardner. Walpole, Samuel Grant. Claremont, Geo. B. Upham. Corniſh, Ithamar Chaſe. Newport, Jeſſe Lane. Acworth, Wm. Grout. Lempſter & Marlow, Eliſha Huntley. Unity & Goſhen, W. Shaw. Croydon & Wendell, E. Hall, jr. Surry & Gilſom, Dav. Bliſs. Stoddard, Jacob Copeland. Waſhington, Azari. Faxon. Dublin, Thaddeus Maſon. Packerſfield & Sullivan, Samuel Griffin. Marlborough, Phinehas Farrar. Fitzwilliam, N. Parker. Plainfield, Daniel Kimball. Springfield & Newgrantham, Nathaniel Little.

*Grafton County.*

Holderneſs, Campton & Thornton, John Mooney. Plymouth & Romney, Joſiah Brown. Newcheſter, Bridgewater, Alexandria & Danbury, Peter Sleeper. Groton, Hebron & Dorcheſter, David Hale. Enfield, James Huſe. Orange, Canaan & Grafton, Daniel Blaſſel. Lebanon, Eliſha Payne. Lyme, J. Fairfield. Haverhill & Coventry, M. Bedel. Piermont & Warren, W. Butler. Orford & Wentworth, John Mann. Bath, Landaff & Lincoln, Jeremiah Hutchens. Lyman, Concord & Franconia, S. Young. Littleton, Dalton, Lancaſter and Dartmouth, Richard C. Everett. Northumberland, Strafford and Piercey, Wm Cargill. Cockburn, Colebrook, Shelburn, Stuartſtown and Wales' Location, C. Curtis


## *Excellent Dry Hides.*

JUST arrived, and for Sale, by the ſubſcriber, ſeveral thouſand very excellent new HIDES, for half Caſh down; half in thirty Leather Mens' Shoes, on a very lengthy credit, if applied for immediately NATH'L. LADD.

N. B Hides delivered at Concord or Haverhill, as will beſt accommodate the purchaſer.

Concord, June 12, 1797.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JONATHAN KNIGHT, late of *Boſcawen*, yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

CALEB KNIGHT,
*Executor.*

Boſcawen, June 6, 1797.


☞ *Several advertiſements are omitted for want of room.*